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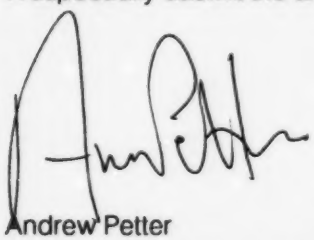
The Honourable David Lam
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia

May it please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the annual report for the years 1989 - 90 and 1990 - 91.



Andrew Petter
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

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MANDATE

The mandate of the Ministry of Native Affairs is to:

- negotiate land claims on behalf of the province;
- establish ongoing consultative mechanisms with Native peoples and groups;
- provide inter-ministerial and federal/provincial co-ordination on program issues related to Native affairs;
- develop and recommend new provincial policies; and
- administer the First Citizens' Fund, the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act, the Indian Self-Government Enabling Act, and the Indian Cut-Off Land Disputes Act.

MINISTRY ORGANIZATION

The branches of the ministry include:

- Self-Government and Negotiations
- Economic Development and First Citizens' Fund
- Natural Resource Management
- Social Policy
- Land Claims Implementation Group
- Communications and Public Consultation
- Planning and Information Management

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS

Formerly "Self-Government and Cut-Off Land Claims", this unit was re-named in 1989 to reflect an increasing involvement in a variety of negotiations.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY

To negotiate the settlement of outstanding cut-off claims, provincial interests in reserve lands and self-government agreements.

To develop policy related to claims, constitutional, legal, jurisdictional, self-government and other related aboriginal issues.

CUT-OFF CLAIMS*

During 1989-90, two cut-off claims were settled by this unit. In compensation for earlier loss of land and timber, 588 acres were returned to the Ohiaht Indian Band in May 1989. The band also received a cash payment of $3.8 million as part of the settlement package. This was the largest cash settlement ever paid out to an Indian band by the provincial government as part of a cut-off land claim agreement.

In June 1989, the province returned 103 acres of reserve land to the Quatsino Indian Band, and paid $270,934 in compensation to settle the band's cut-off land claim. In addition, the province provided a cash settlement to compensate for timber harvested.

Active negotiation of several outstanding cut-off claims continued during 1990-91. An agreement-in-principle was reached with the Nuwitti (Tlatlasikwala) Band by the end of the 1990-91 fiscal year.

OTHER LAND-RELATED ISSUES

In September 1989, a long-awaited settlement was reached in the case of the Ingenika specific claim. The Self-Government and Negotiations Unit played a leadership role in negotiations involving the Ingenika Band, B.C. Hydro, and the federal and provincial governments.

A payment of $2.75 million in cash and land was provided by the province and

* In 1916, a royal commission arbitrarily reduced the size of 34 provincial Indian reserves belonging to 22 bands. Land was "cut-off" without the bands' consent. In an effort to redress this inequity, the provincial and federal governments have been negotiating with the affected bands since 1982. Fifteen of the bands have been compensated, and negotiations continue with the remaining bands.

B.C. Hydro in compensation for reserve lands that were flooded when the Williston Reservoir was created in 1968. The Ingenika Band also received $100,000 from the First Citizens' Fund, and was offered an opportunity to borrow up to $150,000 more.

In May 1990, the unit was given a mandate by Cabinet to negotiate a petroleum and natural gas agreement with the Blueberry and Doig River Bands. At issue was a long-standing dispute concerning sub-surface rights. Discussions with the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources and the band's legal counsel are ongoing.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Taxation

To accommodate changes to the federal *Indian Act*, an inter-ministry working group was formed to consider ways of revising provincial taxation policy. Its work culminated in new legislation, which was introduced by the Ministry of Native Affairs in July 1990. The *Indian Self-Government Enabling Act* accounted for the fact that Indian bands had been given the authority to levy taxes over non-Native occupiers of reserve land. It eliminated the potential for double taxation of reserve leaseholders in the case of seven bands which passed taxation by-laws during 1990.

Self-Government

In early 1990, the Self-Government and Negotiations Unit began preparations for an inter-provincial meeting on the topic of self-government. Questionnaires were distributed to officials across Canada, and in June 1990, the unit hosted a meeting of all parties. It examined existing self-government agreements and discussed issues related to self-government policy development across Canada. During the 1991-92 fiscal year, the unit will obtain input from an inter-ministry working group on self-government as part of a plan to draft a comprehensive self-government policy for British Columbia.

Justice

Another important area of focus has been Native justice. As chair of the Steering Committee on Native Justice Issues, the unit has provided direction to this inter-ministerial committee since 1989. The committee was established as part of the Ministry of Attorney General's three-year $2.5 million justice reform initiative, and has been examining ways of improving the justice system for Native peoples.

Comprehensive Claims

A significant accomplishment in 1990, was the development of a policy on the negotiation and settlement of comprehensive land claims. Extensive work in this area contributed to a new provincial policy on land claims and set the stage for the establishment of the ministry's Land Claims Implementation Group. The Self-Government Unit provided policy support to this new branch after its formation.

Fiduciary Obligation

At the close of the 1990-91 fiscal year, the Self-Government and Natural Resource Management Units took a leading role in examining the province's fiduciary obligations as set out in the case of Delgamuukw v. A.G. and in working with other ministries as they adapt their consultation processes to comply with the Supreme Court of British Columbia judgment.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to develop and refine comprehensive policy on self-government, and to negotiate self-government agreements with First Nations;
- to take a leading role expanding the development of an alternative dispute resolution policy;
- to provide ongoing policy support to the ministry;
- to conclude negotiations on two cut-off claims;
- to conclude negotiations on outstanding issues such as provincial interests in reserve lands;
- to continue and expand the role of inter-ministry groups on taxation and self-government;
- to continue to work with the federal government to enhance co-ordination and information exchange.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY | To encourage and support Native natural resource development opportunities.

The unit develops the natural resource policy for the ministry and assists other ministries as they develop natural resource policies affecting Native people.

The unit also supports natural resource development by Native people and is available to review Native-initiated resource management projects. During the review process, information is provided about provincial policies and initiatives which could have an impact on the proposed development.

As well, the unit maintains a liaison role between non-Native proponents of projects and the local Native community. This takes the form of encouraging proponents to involve Native people in resource development projects, helping to reduce conflict and increasing the possibility that neighbouring Native communities benefit economically.

In 1989, significant projects included:

- support of the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries' Commission Workshop;
- securing funding for the Hide Collection Program (Carrier Sekani Tribal Council) and for a conference held by the Intertribal Forestry Association of B.C. on value-added forest products.

Regular mailings of material related to Native people and natural resource management were sent out and unit participation on inter-ministry committees and major review processes increased. Of particular note was the implementation of the Native Water Issues Steering Committee, established in early 1990. The committee provides a forum for consideration of Native water concerns in the province that have resulted from conflicting demands on the resource.

In 1990, the role of the Native Water Issues Steering Committee was to study the issues and make policy recommendations to Cabinet. The Ministry of Native Affairs, through the Natural Resource Management Unit, continued to chair this committee and provided leadership in the development of an inter-ministry report on Native water licences.

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, the unit was extensively involved in the province's natural resource development review processes. In carrying out

approximately 70 project reviews, the unit identified Native groups affected by proposed projects and examined their possible concerns.

Other activities during 1990 included:

- obtaining approval for three integrated resource management projects from the Sustainable Environment Fund;
- participation in a review of over 20 major inter-ministry and inter-jurisdictional reports and processes;
- securing of funding for B.C. Trappers Association Native Trapper Education program;
- co-ordination of an intergovernmental review of a proposal submitted by the Interior Indian Fisheries Commission;
- providing extensive background information in six major resource sectors for minister's public meetings on land claims.

Participation of this unit in review processes is expected to be increasingly important. The Delgamuukw decision held that the province has a fiduciary obligation toward Indian people. This obligation requires that the province consult with Indian people where a land use decision may have an impact on aboriginal sustenance and cultural activities on unoccupied Crown land. It also states that the province should not arbitrarily or unduly interfere with aboriginal activities on unoccupied Crown land. As a result, the unit will be called upon to provide information and services to assist the province to comply with this new obligation and to participate in related policy initiatives.

During 1991, the unit anticipates an increasing number of natural resource management projects will be proposed by Native groups. The new atmosphere of co-operation and the increasingly positive approach taken by government towards Native groups will result in a large number of projects intended to enhance the quality of life for Native people in British Columbia. The unit expects to provide information to Native groups to assist them in developing their own natural resource management initiatives. The unit will continue to work with resource ministries seeking co-operative arrangements with Native groups.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to continue establishing better communication between resource ministries, industry and third parties with respect to Native issues;

- to ensure more consistent ministry involvement in project review processes;
- to co-ordinate support within government and industry for Native-initiated projects;
- to develop policies for the ministry that better meet the natural resource management needs of Native people;
- to encourage closer links between Native groups and government agencies in an effort to create a co-operative atmosphere benefiting natural resource management;
- to promote greater involvement of Native people in the area of their own

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ FIRST CITIZENS' FUND

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY | To co-ordinate Native economic and employment development opportunities in co-operation with Native private-sector interests, and develop specific business opportunities and projects.

This unit provides support for Native economic development and business activities, primarily through the First Citizens' Fund loan program. Staff also work to increase Native access to employment and training.

FIRST CITIZENS' FUND

Through the First Citizens' Fund, loans are provided to Native businesses, bursaries are awarded to Native post-secondary students and grants are made to support the operation of Native friendship centres.

The fund is a $25 million special account established by the Government of British Columbia in 1969. Interest earned on the fund is committed to enhancing social, educational and economic development opportunities for Native peoples living in B.C.

1) Loan Program

Loans up to $75,000 are available for creation, expansion or upgrading of Native business initiatives. The program is open to all types of businesses.

Loan program policy is guided by the work of the Native Economic Development Advisory Board. Comprised of Native business people from each of the province's eight economic development regions, the board continued to advise the Minister regarding Native economic development. During 1989, they devoted considerable time to refining loan program operations. As a result of the board's recommendations, there was an increase in the participation of Native lending institutions in the loan program.

In 1989-90, 27 conditional loan approvals totalling $1.5 million were made, of which $792,864 was provided under the First Citizens' Fund to Native businesses. Loans were administered by the Delta Credit Union, which had contractual (delegated) authority from the Ministry of Native Affairs.

Since the program started in 1988, the First Citizens' Fund has approved 71 loan applications with only one default.

Late in the fiscal year, the contract with Delta Credit Union expired and a new administrative contract was awarded to All Nations Trust, a Native capital corporation in Kamloops. Under the terms of this contract, All Nations Trust could sub-contract program administration to other lenders. Advisory services were provided to borrowers approved for loans under the First Citizens' Fund by the Aboriginal Peoples Business Association (located in Vancouver). Close communication was maintained with all contractors to ensure consistency of program policy interpretation and implementation, as well as to ensure advisory services were provided in a timely manner to approved borrowers.

In 1990, All Nations Trust Company reached sub-contracting agreements with Western Indian Lending Association and Tribal Resource Investment Corporation, which helped decentralize program delivery. Advisory services were provided by the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation and the Aboriginal Peoples Business Association.

Types of businesses that were supported during 1989-90 included a duty-free shop, a construction supply company, a convenience store and gas station, and commercial fishery operations.

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, Cabinet approved the Native Economic Development Advisory Board's recommendation to continue the First Citizens' Fund loan program unchanged for an additional three fiscal years to allow for full program evaluation. The board also was granted conditional approval for its recommendation related to the development of an employment equity strategy in the provincial public sector. Board members serve as a resource for government's Employment Equity Branch as policy is developed.

Forty-four conditional loan approvals totalling $2.35 million, of which $1.18 million came from the First Citizens' Fund, were made to Native lenders in 1990-91. Businesses that received loan funding included retail outlets, fish boats, a mobile concession and an autobody shop.

2) Student Bursary Program

In addition to providing loan funds, the First Citizens' Fund supports Native students attending post-secondary programs at British Columbia universities and colleges. Applicants must demonstrate financial need, be enrolled on a full-time basis, be registered in a minimum two-year academic program and attain an average of C+ or its equivalent. Between 1989 and 1991, approximately 170 students received bursary funds under this program to assist with educational costs. Bursaries ranged from $350 - $2000.

3) Grants to Friendship Centres

The First Citizens' Fund also provides grants up to a maximum of $22,000 to 21 Native friendship centres across British Columbia. This financial support makes it possible for each friendship centre to hire a program director. It is the responsibility of program directors to develop programs which assist Native people in their transition from reserve to urban living. In addition, $75,000 was provided to the B.C. Association of Friendship Centres.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to increase the participation of Native people in the business sector;
- to increase the participation of Native people in educational/job training programs;
- to increase the participation of Native people in British Columbia's work force.

SOCIAL POLICY

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY | To promote the delivery of meaningful and effective social programs and services by and for Native peoples.

The Social Policy Unit works with other ministries to promote the development of effective provincial government social policies, services and programs for Native people. This unit also works to increase Native involvement in the design, management and delivery of social programs and services.

In 1989 and 1990, staff worked to have Native issues identified as a priority in ministries such as Education, Advanced Education, Health, Social Services and Housing, Labour and Consumer Services and Attorney General.

By participating on a number of inter-ministry committees, the Social Policy Unit contributed to the development of programs for Native people. These included the Ministry of Health's Sexual Abuse Intervention Program and the Ministry of Attorney General's three-year justice reform initiative. In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Consumer Services Alcohol and Drug Programs Division, the Social Policy Unit delivered the Off-reserve Community Action and Awareness Program, which was designed to strengthen the ability of Native communities to prevent alcohol and drug abuse.

A major policy initiative for the Social Policy Unit in 1989, involved the development of the Native Social Policy Framework. Its purpose was to provide a co-ordinated government-wide approach to Native social issues that could be brought forward to the Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on Social Policy. The framework included governing principles and a discussion of ministries' current strategic priorities in respect to Native peoples. As well, it outlined the composition and mandate of the Native Social Policy Working Group, which was set up by the unit at the conclusion of the 1989-90 fiscal year.

In 1990, the Native Social Policy Working Group contributed to the development of provincial social policy and programs.

In addition to performing an advisory function within the provincial government, the unit's activities enabled Native people to become more aware of government services and programs between 1989 and 1991.

In 1990-91, the Social Policy Unit played a leadership role in profiling the needs and issues of Native people in British Columbia.

The unit continued its work with committees addressing substance abuse, elder abuse, violence against women, security for seniors, suicide, post-secondary education, sexual abuse and health.

It is expected that the coming fiscal year will see an increase in the desire of Native communities to assume control and responsibility for the design and delivery of social services, and that the Social Policy Unit will have a significant role to play as an advisor to ministries currently providing those services.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to continue to work with Native people and other provincial ministries on issues such as education, suicide, family violence, Native justice and health;

- to encourage the development of Native-specific programs and services;

- to encourage and support delivery of social services to Native peoples, using the principles of access, consultation, involvement, responsibility and co-ordination;

- to increase Native control of social programs and services.

LAND CLAIMS IMPLEMENTATION GROUP

In August 1990, the province received the interim report of the Premier's Council on Native Affairs. Established in 1989, the council was appointed by the Premier to address social, economic and other issues concerning Native people, including land claims. Cabinet accepted the council's interim recommendations in early August, and made a commitment to join the federal government in negotiating land claim settlements in British Columbia. The Land Claims Implementation Group was established at the end of August 1990, as part of the province's decision to participate in land claims negotiations.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY | To develop negotiating policies and strategies on behalf of the government, and to negotiate comprehensive land claim settlements.

It is the responsibility of the Land Claims Implementation Group to develop negotiating policies and strategies on behalf of the provincial government and maintain liaison with other ministries to assess the impact of potential settlements on provincial resources, policies and programs. The Land Claims Implementation Group also represents the province at the negotiating table.

By October 1990, this unit was in full operation. Its first major project was to join land claims negotiations already underway between Canada and the Nisga'a Tribal Council. Three months later, a framework agreement outlining the key points to be negotiated and the negotiating process was finalized, and in March 1991, all parties signed this agreement.

Over the next two years, the Land Claims Implementation Group will participate in tripartite negotiations with the federal government and the Nisga'a Tribal Council, with the objective of reaching a final settlement by March 1993. The first three-party negotiating session took place in April 1991.

A number of inter-ministry committees and working groups have been set up to provide data, policy information and input into the development of strategy specific to the Nisga'a negotiations. The Land Claims Implementation Group is responsible for co-ordinating their work.

The Assistant Deputy Ministers Steering Committee on Land Claims meets regularly to address land claims issues on a more general basis. The Land Claims Implementation Group provides support to these committees as they consider government-wide policy and strategic matters.

To increase cross-government awareness of the various issues involved in land claims negotiations, an inter-ministry land claims conference was held in December 1990. Representatives from all government ministries were invited to attend a series of presentations on the land claims experience in other Canadian jurisdictions. Future conferences will focus on the aboriginal and third party perspectives on land claims.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to direct and co-ordinate the province's negotiations with the Nisga'a Tribal Council and the federal government;
- to develop an overall framework for negotiations which includes policy papers on the various components necessary for land claims settlements in British Columbia;
- to continue to present cross-government training and information sessions for provincial employees;
- to work with the federal government to establish a process which will facilitate other tripartite land claims negotiations in British Columbia ;
- to enter into an agreement with the federal government on roles, responsibilities and cost-sharing of comprehensive land claims;
- to establish an inter-provincial and federal-provincial information network in support of land claims negotiations goals;
- to clarify the costs to government which are involved in negotiating and settling land claims.

Land Claims Registry

The Land Claims Registry was established in September 1990 to receive and assess claims once they have been accepted for negotiation by Canada.

British Columbia Claims Task Force

In December 1990, the province, the federal government and the Native community established the three-party British Columbia Claims Task Force to provide advice to all three parties on the scope and process of land claims negotiations. The task force was to submit a report by in June 1991.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY To ensure British Columbians are aware of and understand Native issues, in particular those related to land claims negotiations.

The Communications Unit of the ministry remained a small unit at the beginning of the 1989-90 fiscal year. Its main focus continued to be co-ordinating issue and briefing papers, media and public relations, preparing speeches, advertising and newsletters for the Ministry of Native Affairs and the regions of Nechako and the Northeast.

With the introduction of the Premier's Council on Native Affairs in the summer of 1989 and the reorganization and expansion of Native Affairs as a stand-alone ministry in the fall of 1989, the Communications Unit was also reorganized and expanded. Communications and media relations support were provided to both the Premier's Council in its travels around the province and to the government's new Native justice initiative led by the Ministry of Native Affairs.

With the government's new commitment to join land claims negotiations in the summer of 1990, the Communications Unit assumed additional responsibilities.

In response to the policy change, the Minister embarked on an ambitious public consultation program, meeting both jointly and separately with provincial Native leaders and leaders in resource management, labour, municipal government, agriculture, environment and tourism. As a result, the Third Party Advisory Committee on Native Land Claims was established.

Staff and budget resources for the branch increased during 1990-91. Computer capability was enhanced with the purchase of desktop publishing hardware so the branch could meet increased public presentation needs. Several computer animated presentations were produced for Cabinet and government executive briefings as well as public consultation and third party meetings.

Public education has been designated as a critical strategic component of the province's new policy to expedite Native land claim settlements. The implementation of this task comes under the direction of the ministry's Communications Branch.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- To improve the awareness and understanding of the general public on issues related to Native land claims through mechanisms such as public forums, print and video materials, and advertising.

- To ensure that the interests of all British Columbians are taken into consideration in the negotiation of Native land claims through a program of ongoing information and consultation with industry groups and the public.

MAJOR PROJECTS 1989-91

PREMIER'S COUNCIL ON NATIVE AFFAIRS

In July 1989, the Premier's Council on Native Affairs was created to meet with tribal councils and aboriginal organizations across the province to hear their concerns, and to review and make recommendations on provincial policies affecting aboriginal people.

The Premier appointed to the council three Native and three non-Native members, along with the Minister of Native Affairs and the MLA for MacKenzie.

Over a period of 18 months, the council met with 11 tribal councils and nine Native organizations. Hundreds of issues were raised, ranging from specific, local concerns to widespread social and economic problems. Local issues were referred to provincial and federal ministries for immediate follow-up where possible.

A number of themes emerged from the meetings:

- the need for more effective economic policies and provision of resources to allow greater economic opportunity for Native people;
- the need for more effective social and health services;
- the need for improved access and control over education;
- the need to safeguard the environment.

By far the most important of all the concerns raised, was the need to resolve the land question.

In July 1990, the council submitted a progress report and interim recommendations to Cabinet dealing primarily with the land and resource question and with the larger public policy issues which were raised by Native people. Cabinet fully endorsed the council's recommendations.

The final report of the Premier's Council includes both the interim recommendations made to Cabinet in July, the provincial government's response to those recommendations, a summary of actions taken since the interim report was tabled, and a concluding chapter with comments on recent events and the dissolution of the council.

Members of the Premier's Council on Native Affairs:

Hon. William Vander Zalm	Chief Robert Louie	Hajimu Watanabe
Hon. Jack Weisgerber	Margaret Vickers	Dan Hanuse
Hon. Harold Long	Mary Saunders	Paul Gallagher

HERITAGE, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE INITIATIVE

In the 1987 throne speech, a commitment was made to establish a First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Centre to reflect and preserve the culture and languages of first peoples. A Native advisory committee presented its report to Cabinet in August 1989, recommending the creation of 27 such centres – one for every major language group in the province.

In May 1990, the *First People's Heritage, Language and Culture Act* was passed in the legislature. This act enabled the establishment of a $10.7 million, five year provincial grant program to support Native heritage, language and culture centres in the province. An advisory committee, with a representative from each of the tribal councils in the province and a nine-member council that acts as a Crown agent, was established to administer the program and raise additional funding through private donations.

Chief Clarence (Manny) Jules from Kamloops is chair of both the council and the advisory committee.

The premise of the provincial program is that there will be one heritage/ language centre per tribal council, but that resources may be pooled. Provincial grants cover one-third of total project costs and applicants are responsible for securing the balance of funding from federal and private sources.

The council's goal for 1991/92 is to have the program guidelines reviewed and revised by cabinet to allow more flexibility and increased funding.

PLANNING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY To support the Ministry of Native Affairs and its employees in the areas of planning and information management.

The Planning and Information Management Unit was established just before the end of the 1990-91 fiscal year. The unit assists the ministry in identifying its business objectives and planning for the implementation and delivery of programs.

Its first priority was to develop an action plan to facilitate the ministry's planned introduction of a new computer system. Implementation of the plan will take place in the coming year.

GOALS FOR 1991-92

- to evaluate options for improving efficiency and performance of ministry office systems;
- to compile and maintain an accurate inventory of all system assets;
- to establish policies and procedures for various aspects of information systems use, and develop and provide manuals on these to all system users;
- to provide effective leadership to address information needs in support of land claims negotiation, and identify strategies and projects to meet these needs, in co-operation with other ministries.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Summary of Expenditures by Appropriation 1989 - 90

Description	Estimated	Other	Total	Actual
Minister's Office	279,458		279,458	244,638
Native Affairs	2,088,068		2,088,068	2,051,124
Development Regions	1,421,384			
- Transfer to the Ministry of Regional and Economic Development, Oct. 1989		(1,421,384)		
Statuory				
Indian Cut-off Lands Disputes Act (S.B.C. 1982, chap. 50, sec.5)				
- Indian Cut-off Lands Despute - Quatsino Indian Band		270,934	270,934	270,934
- Indian Cut-off Lands Dispute - Ohiaht Indian Band		3,854,993	3,854,993	3,854,993
Special Accounts				
- First Citizens' Fund	2,750,000		2,750,000	1,829,588
TOTAL	6,538,910	2,704,543	9,243,453	8,251,277

Summary of Expenditures by Appropriation 1990 - 91

Description	Estimated	Other	Total	Actual
Minister's Office	281,782		281,782	262,215
Native Affairs	2,774,218	1,899,350* 62,000**	4,735,568	3,922,172
Special Accounts				
- First Citizens' Fund	2,490,000		2,490,000	1,745,182
TOTAL	5,546,000	1,961,350	7,507,350	5,929,569

* Additional funding for land claims administration, September, 1990.
** Additional funding for First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Initiative.

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